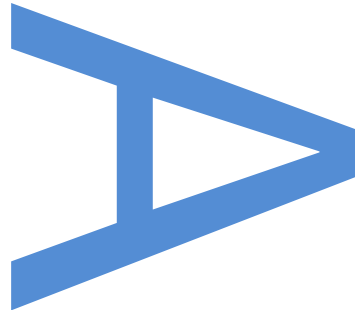
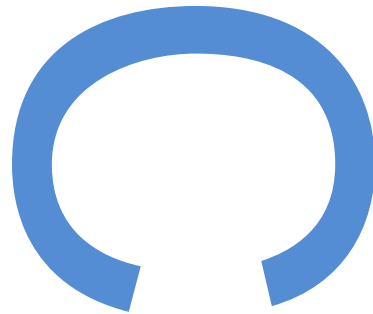


Dutch Village, Canvey Island, Essex



An Archaeological Evaluation



Planning reference

Pre-Application

Local planning authority

Borough of Castle Point

PCA report no.

R14489

Site Code

EDVC20

PCA project no

K6931

Date

May 2021

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

Project Information	
Site name	Dutch Village, Canvey Island, Essex
Project type	An Archaeological Evaluation
Site address	Dutch Village, Canvey Island, Essex
NGR	TQ 77813 84000
Local planning authority	Borough of Castle Point
Planning reference	Pre-Application
Commissioning client	RPS Group
Project dates	Phase 1: 18 th -27 th January 2021 Phase 2: 12 th March – 1 st April 2021
Archive site code	EDVC20

PCA Information			
PCA project code	K6931	PCA report number	R14489
PCA Project Manager	Helen Hawkins		
PCA office	London		
Address	Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, Brockley, London SE4 2PD		
Telephone	0207 358 8957		
E-mail	hhawkins@pre-construct.com	Internet	www.pre-construct.com

Quality Control		
Written by:	Wayne Perkins (ACIFA)	
Graphics by:	Ray Murphy	
Graphics checked by:	Mark Roughley	
Project Manager approval:	Helen Hawkins	May 2021
Reissued report version:	Rev 1 client comments	
Reason for reissue:		
Project Manager approval:		



CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	4
2	INTRODUCTION.....	5
3	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	7
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	8
5	METHODOLOGY	13
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE BY PHASE	14
7	CONCLUSIONS	25
8	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	28
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	28
10	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX.....	34
11	APPENDIX 2: CBM ASSESSMENT	42
12	APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT	43
13	APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM.....	44

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	29
FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION AND TRENCH PLAN	30
FIGURE 3A: DETAILED SITE LOCATION NORTH	31
FIGURE 3B: DETAILED SITE LOCATION SOUTH	32
FIGURE 4: SECTIONS	33

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Dutch Village, Canvey Island in the Borough of Castle Point. The fieldwork for the evaluation was undertaken in two phases in January 2021 and March and April 2021. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 77813 84000.
- 1.2 The work was undertaken pre-application stage to determine the presence/absence/character/significance of archaeological remains at the site and to therefore inform the site's proposed allocation for the development of a residential complex in the emerging new Castle Point Local Plan 2018-33
- 1.3 A Scheduled Monument (SM) comprising a Roman saltern site was located close to the site's north eastern boundary.
- 1.4 In Phase 1, a total of six trenches were opened across the north field. In Phase 2, a further 16 trenches were opened across the southern field. Most of the trenches in the south field were targeted upon curvilinear anomalies seen on the geophysical survey, which in most cases turned out to be either the traces of superficial palaeochannels or variations in the natural.
- 1.5 The earliest layer encountered was a soft, blue-grey clayey sand which was saturated with water. This deposit was interpreted as the residues of Quaternary Tidal Flat Deposits.
- 1.6 Further fluvial activity in relation to the site's former marsh status was evident in two alluvial clay layers which were the result of previous inundations. The environment around the study area remained marshland prior to the introduction of drainage by Dutch engineers in the 17th century. Sealing the sand was a firm, blue-grey alluvial clay which was up to 0.80m thick in some places. A single timber or log, which appeared to have been charred suggesting human activity was recorded at the base of this layer at c.-0.23m OD.
- 1.7 This layer was in turn sealed by a second alluvial layer composed of firm, yellowish-brown alluvial clay which was, on average, between 0.50m – 0.60m thick across the site. It was noted that in several places shallow bands (or spreads) of clay created superficial palaeochannel-like features, those recorded in Trenches 13 and 15 approximately matched the curvilinear anomalies recorded during the geophysics survey but all were archaeologically sterile.
- 1.8 The alluvial clay layers (and where extant, palaeochannels) were sealed by a layer of silty clay that was either a subsoil in the early stages of pedogenesis or a relict ploughsoil.
- 1.9 No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered or recorded during the evaluation. There was no evidence that the Roman saltern or associated activity extended onto the evaluation site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) undertook an archaeological evaluation at Dutch Village, Canvey Island in the Borough of Castle Point. The fieldwork was undertaken in two phases; Phase 1 over eight days, between 18th -27th January 2021 and a second phase carried out between 12th March and 1st April 2021. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 77813 84000 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The work was undertaken pre- application stage to determine the presence/absence/character/significance of archaeological remains at the site and to therefore inform the site's proposed allocation for the development of a new residential complex as outlined in the emerging new Castle Point Local Plan 2018-33 (Hawkins 2020).
- 2.3 A Scheduled Monument (SM) comprising a Roman saltern site was located to the north-east of the site boundary (Plate 1).
- 2.4 In Phase 1, a total of six trenches were opened across the northern portion of the site closest to the SAM. In Phase 2, a further 16 trenches were opened across the southern field. Most of the trenches in the northern portion of the south field were targeted upon anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, which in most cases turned out to be either palaeochannels or variations in the natural. Three trenches were not fully excavated; Trench 7 was abandoned due to its proximity to a watercourse, Trench 11 was located in a water-filled depression, so test pits at either end were executed to avoid inundation and Trench 22 was abandoned as it was in an ecologically sensitive area.
- 2.5 For Phase 1 of the evaluation stage, six trenches (1-6) measuring 30m in length by 1.8m in width were excavated in the north field. Initially, the trenches were all to be stepped to reach up to 2.4m depth, as previous works on the SAM had demonstrated the archaeology to be located up to 1.6m below ground level. After Trench 6 was opened to this depth and the below ground sequence established and found to be archaeologically sterile, it was agreed with the County Archaeologist that the remaining trenches could be excavated to a depth of 1.2m. A further 13 trenches (8 – 20) were excavated measuring 30m in length by 1.80m wide in the south field and three trenches (21, 23 and 24) measuring 25m by 1.80m (Figure 2). These trenches were initially excavated to a depth of 1.2m, but again after discussion with the County Archaeologist, it was agreed they would be excavated to the top of the natural upper alluvium.
- 2.6 In only a few cases minor alignment changes were made to avoid standing water or to stay within the ecologically sensitive 'corridors' that had been prepared and strimmed in advance of excavation. Only Trenches 7 and 22 were not machined.
- 2.7 The work was supervised by Wayne Perkins, Shane Maher and Phil Frickers and the project was managed by Helen Hawkins (MCIfA), both of PCA and the work was commissioned by the RPS Group.
-

- 2.8 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- *Dutch Village, Canvey Island, Borough of Castle Point: Written Scheme of Investigation for An Archaeological Evaluation* (Hawkins 2020)
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Historic England 2015
 - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2020)
 - *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service HE GLAAS 2015)
 - *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018, PCA
- 2.9 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Essex Records Office identified by the unique site code EDVC20.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

- 3.1.1 The solid geology of the London area and much of the Thames Valley is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay is a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and inter-glacial conditions (Bridgland 1996).
- 3.1.2 Further detail is provided by the British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2020), which shows the underlying geology at the study site as London Clay Formation (Clay, Silt & Sand), overlain by quaternary period tidal flat deposits (Clay & Silt). The BGS notes that these superficial deposits are detrital and shallow-marine in origin, and are generally coarse-grained forming beaches and bars in coastal settings. These were formed due to the site's location on Canvey Island, a low-lying area of inter-tidal coastline which would have been historically subject to inundation by the Thames Estuary. This led to the gradual accumulation of tidal silts across Canvey Island (Archer 2020:8).
- 3.1.3 The results of previous archaeological work to the east of the site at the Cornelius Vermuyden School identified a geological sequence comprising topsoil over silty clays, overlying the natural London Clays. The natural clay was recorded at a depth of circa 0.13m to 0.77m below ground level (bgl), suggesting that the area of the study site comprised an area of localised higher ground relative to the remainder of Canvey Island (Archer 2020:8).

3.2 Topography

- 3.2.1 The site is located on Canvey Island, an area of low-lying land which is bordered to the south and east by the Thames Estuary, to the west by the Holehaven Creek, and to the north by the Benfleet Creek. The site is located in a fairly central location on the island, within circa 1.2km of the surrounding watercourses. Various drainage channels are shown within close proximity to the site, one of which borders the site's southern boundary. Canvey Island is a low-lying, level landscape, and the site is slightly undulating at c.2m Ordnance Datum (OD) (Archer 2020:8).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An archaeological desk based assessment was produced for the site (Archer 2020). Below is a summary of that document.
- 4.2 Archaeological evaluation trial trenching was undertaken during the 1970s across the saltern site immediately adjacent to the site (National Heritage List Online 2020). These trenches were focused upon the perimeter of the saltern site in order to identify its extent and showed the original extent of the 'red hill' oval mound to be c.100m in diameter north east to south west, focused in the eastern part of the Scheduled area. The surviving above ground earthwork measures circa 75m north east to south west, and 60m in width. Excavation showed the Roman strata to be intact although no finds were recovered. Evidence for medieval reuse of the salt works was present.
- 4.3 An earthwork survey was subsequently undertaken across the saltern site, and parts of the adjacent site (RCHME 1994). It appears that the survey corroborated the results of the earlier trenching, suggesting that the original 'red hill' mound would have measured circa 100m north east to south west, and was of an oval shape. It was suggested that the mound would have originally stood circa 3.5m above the Roman ground level (RCHME 1994). Further to this, evidence for ridge and furrow activity was recorded across the monument and in the site, which was identified as 17th to 19th century drainage schemes. A recent site visit similarly noted possible ridge and furrow earthworks. It was noted by the 1994 earthworks survey that the furrows seem to have influenced the extent of survival of the monument, as they appear to have defined and straightened the northern and southern edges of the mound, and probably also affected the east and west sides as well.
- 4.4 Recent geophysical survey has been undertaken across the site and within the area of the adjacent Scheduled Monument and to the north east (APS 2011). The survey recorded anomalies within the scheduled area that were likely to have been associated with the Roman saltern, although no anomalies were recorded outside the scheduled area that could be linked to the saltern works. In addition, various drainage channels, relating to land reclamation, were identified.

Prehistoric

- 4.5 No evidence for archaeological remains or artefacts dating to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods is identified on the Essex HER within the nearby area. The presence of early prehistoric material can be notoriously difficult to predict and is typically dependent upon the presence of an appropriate underlying geology sequence (such as terrace gravels or brickearth), as well as suitable topography and access to nearby resources and water.
- 4.6 The HER does not record any archaeological remains dating to the later prehistoric periods within 1km of the site.

- 4.7 The lack of later prehistoric evidence reflects the character of the landscape at that time, which would have comprised intertidal wetland, unsuitable for human settlement.

Roman

- 4.8 A Roman saltern site is recorded partially within the site, which has been designated as a Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1019038, HER Ref: MEX23229, TQ 7793 8423). The south western tip of the Scheduled area extends into the site; however, the majority of the Scheduled Monument is located outside of and immediately adjacent to the site boundary. A previous phase of archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken across the saltern site during the 1970s. This work was targeted upon the perimeter of the saltern site in order to identify its extent and showed the original extent of the 'red hill' oval mound to be c.100m in diameter north east to south west. This was focused in the eastern part of the Scheduled Area. No archaeological remains were identified in trenches II and III at the south west part of the monument. The surviving above ground earthwork is circa 75m north east to south west, and 60m in width. Excavation showed the Roman strata to be intact although no finds were recovered.
- 4.9 In East Anglia and Essex, saltern features are typically the products of salt making and although commonly dating from the Iron Age/Roman periods, can date from the Bronze Age through to the Saxon period. These hills are usually large mounds, between 16 and 100m in diameter, made of burnt clay, sand and silt and often incorporating the remains of ovens and vessels associated with the salting process. They are so called due to the continual boiling of brine to produce the salt, which produces a reddening of the soil (Fawn et al 1990).
- 4.10 An earthwork survey was subsequently undertaken across the saltern (RCHME 1994) which corroborated the results of the earlier trenching, suggesting that the original 'red hill' mound would have been circa 100m north east to south west, and of an oval shape. It was suggested that the mound would have originally stood circa 3.5m above the Roman ground level. The identified earthworks were also focused in the eastern part of the Scheduled area.
- 4.11 Recent geophysical survey (APS 2011) recorded anomalies within the Scheduled area that were likely to have been associated with the Roman saltern, although no anomalies were recorded outside the Scheduled area that could be linked to the saltern works. The extent of the red hill mound also appeared to be focused in the eastern part of the Scheduled area on the results of this survey.
- 4.12 A further possible Red Hill saltern site is recorded on the HER c.300m to the north west of the site, although little information is available (HER Ref: MEX23642, TQ 7752 8468).
- 4.13 No evidence for Roman period settlement is known in the nearby area, nor are there any major Roman routeways within close proximity to the site.
- 4.14 Current evidence suggests that the majority of the site would have comprised marshy pasture during the Roman period, with a focus of activity at the nearby Red Hill saltern. Previous trenching undertaken in the 1970s, supported by subsequent earthwork survey and
-

geophysical survey, has captured the extent of the saltern monument located to the immediate north east of the site and within the eastern part of the Scheduled area. Archaeological work (OA 2010) at a similar former marshland site at Stanford-le-Hope c.8km to the west identified evidence for numerous saltern sites across an area c.30ha in extent. It appears that the archaeological remains there were generally identified in groupings, suggesting foci of industrial salt production activity. Key evidence included channels excavated to catch salt water, clay briquetage coarsely formed into trays, containers and supports, evaporation hearths, and trace of low mounds or 'red hills'.

- 4.15 Two trenches were undertaken at the south western part of the Scheduled Monument, between the site boundary and the red hill mound, which did not identify any archaeological remains. In addition, recent geophysical survey has shown no certain evidence for anomalies within the site which may be associated with the saltern. Therefore, industrial activity at the saltern is likely to have been focused at and around the mound to the north east of the site, and it is unlikely that further evidence for associated industrial saltern activity would be present within the site boundary. Evidence for land management and drainage channels is perhaps more likely to be present.

Saxon

- 4.16 No finds of Saxon date have been recorded within the vicinity of the site.

Medieval

- 4.17 Evidence for medieval period reuse of the Red Hill monument adjacent to the site was identified during previous archaeological work. The character and extent of this activity is unclear.
- 4.18 A scatter of late medieval occupation was found during bulldozing for a new ramp access to a building on Burwell Avenue c.650m east of the site. The finds included 12-13th century cooking pots, with various oyster shell and bones (HER Ref: MEX23381, TQ 786 843).
- 4.19 The available data indicates that the site continued to be located away from known settlement during the medieval period and may have been utilised as grazing pasture, forming part of the Canvey Marshes landscape (HER Ref: MEX1040043).
- 4.20 Limited evidence of land division and management may be represented in the archaeological record. If medieval reuse of the saltern is evidenced, then this would likely have been confined to the area of the saltern outside the site boundary.

Post-Medieval

- 4.21 The earliest cartographic source for the site is the 1576 Saxton Map of Essex. Although not a detailed survey, the site is shown within the area of Canvey Marshes, away from areas of occupation or settlement activity. The Thames Estuary is shown to the south.

- 4.22 The northern part of the site is recorded by the Essex HER as an area of reclaimed marshland, likely as a result of work by Dutch engineers in the early 17th century to reclaim large parts of Canvey Island from the marshland (HER Ref: MEX1042134, TQ 7793 8436). A recent study has noted that the area may show signs of furrow activity, as well as drainage ditches, sinuous ditches, fossilised creeks, and the adjacent Roman saltern works.
- 4.23 The 1777 Chapman & Andre Map of Essex again shows the site within an area of marshland pasture adjacent to a trackway to the west. A possible building is shown within the vicinity of the site on this survey, which may have been sited on the Red Hill adjacent to the site to the immediate north east. This may indicate further post-medieval utilisation of the saltern works site. The 17th century sea wall is recorded as a monument to the north, west, and south of the site (HER Refs: MEX23559, MEX23986 & MEX30993) and is shown on this 1777 survey.
- 4.24 The site is similarly shown within areas of pastoral and arable former marshland on the 1798 Ordnance Survey Drawing. No buildings are shown within the site or immediate vicinity at the Red Hill, and a large channel is shown to the immediate south.
- 4.25 The 1842 Bowers Gifford Tithe Map is the first detailed survey of the site, and also the first to show a farmstead at the north west corner of the site. The site is comprised of a number of field parcels, divided by drainage ditches. The southern boundary of the site has been excavated for a large channel.
- 4.26 By 1870, the farmstead at the north west of the site is labelled as 'Russellhead', and the site has generally been cleared of internal drainage boundaries. A small pond is shown in the north west part of the site and the channel along the southern boundary is no longer shown. Two footpaths are shown leading from Russellhead to the saltern monument.
- 4.27 Little change is shown by 1897, comprising an additional footpath running NW to SE through the full site, between Russellhead and a further farmstead known as Kibcaps shown to the south east of the site. The southern and northern boundaries of the adjacent Scheduled Monument appear to have been formalised between 1870 and 1897, comprising additional drainage ditches.

Modern

- 4.28 An additional land management channel is shown at the eastern site boundary, although this is not shown on a 1923 survey.
- 4.29 Residential development known as 'Dutch Village' is shown on a 1937-39 Ordnance Survey plan to the immediate west of the site.
- 4.30 World War Two defensive structures within the surrounding area comprise an anti-aircraft gun site c.800m to the east which is designated a Scheduled Monument (HER Ref: MEX40012, TQ 7885 8371), and anti-glider ditches to the north west of the site (HER Ref: MEX40008, TQ 776 848). A former Cold War era monitoring post is recorded c.400m to the south west (HER Ref: MEX1039359, TQ 7726 8363).
-

- 4.31 Additional residential properties were constructed at Dutch Village by 1955, by which time the Russellhead farm buildings had been demolished and ponds are shown in their place.
- 4.32 Further changes to the present day within the site are limited to the infilling of the ponds at the location of the former Russellhead farmstead.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 In Phase 1, a total of six trenches were excavated across the north field which included one stepped trench (Trench 6) to facilitate deeper excavations into the geology. In Phase 2 in the south field 15 trenches were excavated. In some cases the trenches were marginally re-positioned on the ground to take into consideration the constraints present on the site (which included inundated areas of marshy ground and the necessity to remain within strimmed areas that had been pre-prepared by the ecologists). However, this did not materially alter their locations and all trench locations were re-recorded using GPS survey post excavation.
- 5.2 Prior to the excavation each trench location was scanned using a CAT (cable avoidance tool) detection tool by the attendant PCA Supervisor.
- 5.3 The trenches measured 30m in length and were 1.80m in width, only Trench 11 was altered due to presence of standing water; therefore, two elongated sondages were cut either side of the obstruction. Trenches 7 and 22 were not excavated. All trenches were sondaged to establish the deeper below ground sequence. Sondages were not entered but backfilled immediately upon completion.
- 5.4 Trench features (where present) were hand planned at 1:20 and subsequently recorded by GPS. Sample sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20 for each trench. Where possible, artefactual objects were recovered for dating. All archaeological and geological deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets and a full photographic record was compiled.
- 5.5 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented within PCA's Site Manual (Taylor 2009, updated 2018). The site archive was organised to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced within the Borough of Castle Point.
- 5.6 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will eventually be deposited with the relevant museum under the site code EDVC20.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE BY PHASE

6.1 Phase 1: Natural: Quaternary Tidal Flat Deposits (Middle Pleistocene c. 2.6 mya to 11 700 BP)

Context	Trench	Section	Type	Level OD (m) High	Level OD (m) Low
4	6	1	Layer	0.11	-0.45
8	3	2	Layer	-0.01	-
11	5	3	Layer	-0.14	-
15	4	4	Layer	-0.51	-
18	1	5	Layer	0.75	-
21	2	6	Layer	0.50	-
107	8	103, 104	Layer	0.54	-
111	9	106	Layer	0.50	-
115	13	108	Layer	0.43	-
122	17	112	Layer	0.01	-
130	16	116	Layer	0.01	-
134	11	11	Layer	0.44	-
138	11	118	Layer	0.15	-
142	15	119	Layer	0.10	-
146	14	121	Layer	0.55	-
153	20	125	Layer	-0.34	-
154	19	123	Layer	0.33	-
159	21	129	Layer	-0.18	-
164	24	128	Layer	0.02	-

Context	Trench	Section	Type	Level OD (m) High	Level OD (m) Low
168	23	130	Layer	0.06	-

6.2 Trenches 1 – 6, 8, 9, 11, 13-17, 19 - 21, 23 & 24

- 6.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered was a soft, water-saturated blue-grey clayey sand at the base of the exposed sequence (Figure 3, Sections 1 & 5, Plates 2-7). This layer showed a marked difference in colour in Trenches 1-6 in the north field, in comparison to where it was exposed in the south field. The layer exposed in the trenches in the north field was coloured or stained a much darker blue than where it was exposed in the south field.
- 6.2.2 The clay was located at its lowest in Trench 4 in the north field at -0.51m OD and at its highest in Trench 8 at 0.54m OD in the north of the south field. In general, the lower natural deposits fell away slightly from south to the north within the study area.
- 6.2.3 The underlying bedrock of the London Clay was not observed in any of the trenches.



Plate 1: The mound of the Roman Saltern known as Red Hill, view to the north-west. Although only present as a denuded, low mound, it still stands to 0.80m high.



Plate 2: Trench 6, Section 1, north field, view to south-east, scale 2m Soft, clayey-sand Tidal Flat deposits at base of sequence. Tree trunk [5] arrowed.



Plate 3: Trench 6, Section 1 view to south-east. Tree trunk [5]



Plate 4: Trench 4 Section 4, north field, view to the south-east, scale 2m. The darker staining in the clayey-sand layer [15] is noticeable.



Plate 5: Trench 11, Section 117, view to the north-east, scale 1m.



Plate 6: Trench 13, Section 108, view to north-east, scale 1m. The full sequence from Quaternary to present day.



Plate 7: Trench 15, Section 120, view to north-east, scale 1m



Plate 8: Trench 23, Section 129, view to the north, scale 1m.

Phase 2: Early Holocene Alluviums

Context	Trench	Section	Type	Level BGL (m)	Level OD (m)
3	6	1	Layer	0.16	-
14	4	4	Layer	-0.34	-
126	12	114	Layer	0.74	-
152	20	125	Layer	0.78	-

Context	Trench	Section	Type	Level BGL (m)	Level OD (m)
158	21	129	Layer	0.16	-
163	24	128	Layer	0.73	-
167	23	130	Layer	0.84	-

6.2.4 In the above trenches two distinct layers of alluvial clays were present; the lower alluvium was composed of a firm, blue-grey clay with occasional spreads of fragmentary freshwater shell - but otherwise archaeologically sterile. It was recorded at its highest at 0.84m OD in Trench 23 in the south field and at its lowest at -0.34m OD in Trench 14 in the north of the south field. The alluvium was recorded, on average, to be 0.70m thick (Plates 2-7).

6.3 In Trench 6 a single timber was found at 1.94m BGL, -0.23m OD at the base of the blue-grey alluvium [3] in Trench 6. Due to its location at an unsafe depth this was not recovered.

6.3.1 No archaeological finds were recovered from this layer.

6.4 Phase 3: Later Holocene Alluviums

Context	Trench	Section	Type	Level BGL (m)	Level OD (m)
7	3	2	Layer	1.38	-
10	5	3	Layer	1.86	-
13	4	4	Layer	1.68	-
17	1	5	Layer	1.55	-
20	2	6	Layer	1.60	-
103	10	101	Layer	0.97	0.94
106	8	105	Layer	1.16	1.11
110	9	105	Layer	1.21	1.02
114	13	108	Layer	1.32	1.05
118	18	109	Layer	1.23	-

Context	Trench	Section	Type	Level BGL (m)	Level OD (m)
121	17	112	Layer	0.95	-
125	12	111	Layer	1.30	-
129	16	116	Layer	0.98	-
133	11	117	Layer	1.20	-
137	11	118	Layer	0.85	-
141	15	119	Layer	0.76	-
145	14	122	Layer	1.34	1.09
149	19	123	Layer	1.32	0.88
157	21	129	Layer	1.26	-
162	24	127	Layer	1.27	1.19

6.4.1 A second layer of alluvial clay was present; the upper alluvium was composed of a firm, yellowish brown clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions but otherwise archaeologically sterile. It was recorded at its highest at 1.38m OD in Trench 3 in the north field and at its lowest at 0.76m OD in Trench 14 in the south field. The upper alluvium was recorded, on average, to be 0.90m thick (as recorded in Trench 21) (Plates 2 – 7).

6.5 **Phase 4: Subsoil or relict Plough soil c. Holocene –Post medieval**

Context	Trench	Section	Type	Level BGL (m)	Level OD (m)
102	10	101	Layer	1.45	1.42
105	8	103	Layer	1.56	1.50
109	9	105	Layer	1.60	1.46
113	13	108	Layer	1.71	1.61
117	18	109	Layer	1.51	-
120	17	110	Layer	1.55	-

Context	Trench	Section	Type	Level BGL (m)	Level OD (m)
124	12	111	Layer	1.62	-
128	16	116	Layer	1.29	-
132	11	117	Layer	1.20	-
136	11	118	Layer	1.21	-
140	15	119	Layer	1.13	-
144	14	122	Layer	1.75	1.44
148	19	123	Layer	1.53	1.37
151	120	125	Layer	1.24	-
156	21	129	Layer	1.56	-
161	24	127	Layer	1.63	1.59
166	23	130	Layer	1.34	-

6.5.1 Across the site a firm, dark brown silty clay subsoil with occasional rounded pebble inclusions was present. Several fragments of CBM and pottery were recovered from this layer which gave a broad date between the 17th to 18th centuries. However, they were not recovered from sealed contexts so they can only be viewed as dating material in the broadest terms (Appendices 2 and 3).

6.5.2 The subsoil was recorded at its highest at 1.71m OD in Trench 13 in the south field and at its lowest at 1.13m OD in Trench 15, also in the south field. It was, on average, between 0.40m to 0.50m thick (Plates 2-7).

6.6 Phase 5: Modern c. Post Medieval - Modern

Context	Trench	Section	Type	Level BGL (m)	Level OD (m)
1	6	1,	Layer	1.75	-
6	3	2	Layer	2.08	-
12	4	4	Layer	1.89	-

Context	Trench	Section	Type	Level BGL (m)	Level OD (m)
16	1	5	Layer	1.75	-
19	2	6	Layer	1.80	-
101	10	101	Layer	1.79	-
104	8	103	Layer	1.90	1.85
108	9	105	Layer	1.94	1.80
112	13	108	Layer	1.99	1.89
116	18	1109	Layer	1.91	1.81
119	17	112	Layer	1.87	-
123	12	111	Layer	1.90	--
127	16	116	Layer	1.59	-
131	11	117	Layer	1.50	-
135	11	118	Layer	1.55	-
139	15	119	Layer	1.54	-
143	14	122	Layer	2.05	1.79
147	19	123	Layer	1.92	1.63
150	20	125	Layer	1.58	-
155	21	129	Layer	1.86	-
160	24	127	Layer	1.85	1.81
165	23	129	Layer	1.74	-

6.6.1 The topsoil layer contained the root mat for the grass and was composed of a greyish, dark brown clayey silt up to 0.30m thick.

6.6.2 Modern ground levels were highest at 2.08m OD in Trench 3 located in the north field and lowest in Trench 8 where the modern ground surface was 1.90m OD, which presents a

relatively flat, if undulating, surface.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The primary objectives that were set out in Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2020) can now be addressed:

To determine the natural topography of the site.

- 7.2 The earliest deposits encountered were the Quaternary Tidal Flat Deposits composed of clayey sand, recorded at their lowest in Trench 4 in the north field at -0.51m OD and at their highest in Trench 8 at 0.54m OD in the south field, which illustrated a fall towards the north. This may suggest an original ground surface post deposition prior to later inundations which provided the alluvial clay layers.
- 7.3 The lower alluvium was recorded at its highest at 0.84m OD, in Trench 23 in the south field, and at its lowest at -0.34m OD in Trench 14, in the north of the south field. It was recorded, on average, to be c.0.70m thick. This fall of around a metre to the north concurs with the slope of the underlying sand.
- 7.4 The upper alluvium was recorded at its highest at 1.38m OD, in Trench 3 in the north field, and at its lowest at 0.76m OD, in Trench 14 in the south field, which contradicts the predicted fall in ground suggested by the preceding layers.
- 7.5 Possible palaeochannels were recorded in Trenches 13 and 15 which appeared to have cut into the top of the upper alluvium and lined up on the plan of the curvilinear anomalies captured during the geophysical survey. However, the channels were superficial and shallow. In each case these bands of clay appeared to be entirely sterile and devoid of archaeological material.
- 7.6 The subsoils were recorded at 1.71m OD in Trench 13 in the south field and at its lowest at 1.13m OD in Trench 15, also in the south field presenting a fall from north to south.
- 7.7 Modern ground levels were highest at 2.08m OD in Trench 3 located in the north field and lowest at 1.50m OD in Trench 11 in the south field. However, Trench 11 was located in the middle of a natural depression that was holding a substantial body of water. The next reliable level would be from Trench 8 where the modern ground surface was 1.90m OD which presents a relatively flat, if undulating, surface.

To establish the presence or absence of Roman or medieval activity. Do the remains of the red hill extend into the site? Are there any associated remains? Also what is the significance of those remains and can they be considered to have an equivalent significance to the Scheduled Monument?

- 7.8 In Trench 6 a single timber was found at 1.94m BGL, -0.23m OD at the base of the blue-grey alluvium [3] in Trench 6. Due to its location at an unsafe depth this was not recovered.
- 7.9 The Roman saltern would have likely been located in a low lying marshy landscape, at a lower level than the current ground level, hence its location at depth in the earlier evaluation of the

- saltern. The current landscape is likely to be the result of the drainage of the marshes by the Dutch engineers in the post-medieval period. The drainage would then have allowed the land to have more pastoral uses.
- 7.10 The evaluation did not identify any dateable Roman deposits or finds of any description.
To establish any evidence for medieval activity. Is there any evidence for reuse of the red hill during the medieval period? Can any evidence for medieval land management be identified or is there evidence of activity within the vicinity of the red hill?
- 7.11 The evaluation did not identify any medieval deposits or finds of any description.
To establish any evidence for post-medieval activity on the site. Is there any evidence for drainage management?
- 7.12 A few fragments of abraded CBM and pottery sherds were recovered from the subsoil layer but were not in secure contexts. The fragments of pottery and CBM were recovered from the subsoils and may have arrived in that layer through ploughing, manure spreading or introduced via animal burrowing.
- 7.13 The evaluation did not identify any evidence for drainage systems or water management.
To establish any evidence for the historic creek layout & to confirm the character of anomalies identified during the geophysical survey
- 7.14 As described above, areas or bands of clay identified as possible palaeochannels in Trenches 13 and 15 did match the curvilinear anomalies detected during the geophysical survey. However, none of the features appeared to comprise major features or watercourses. In several places the thin bands of clay were removed during the machining process due to their superficiality.
To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site, other than the red hill remains.
- 7.15 The evaluation did not identify any significant archaeological deposits nor finds of any value.
To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 7.16 Only geological layers were encountered except for the subsoils which bore scant evidence for human occupation.
To provide an initial intrusive overview of archaeological remains at the site that could inform further fieldwork.
- 7.17 The results of the excavation suggest that the past Roman and medieval activity was restricted to the mound (the 'Red Hill') which incorporated the saltern. The focus of the nearest settlement that provided the necessary workforce must have been located outside of the study area as no domestic waste was recovered during the evaluation.
-

- 7.18 The map regression exercise undertaken as part of the Desk Based Assessment demonstrated that the site was located within an area of reclaimed marshland, utilised for pastoral and arable since the early 17th century with little change (Archer 2020:9).
- 7.19 The completed archive, comprising all site records from the fieldwork, including field records and artefacts, will be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with the Essex Records Office under site code EDVC20.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archer, J (2020) *Dutch Village, Canvey Island: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*.
London: RPS Group. Unpublished client report.

BGS (2020) *British Geological Society - Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Bridgland, D. Quaternary River Terrace Deposits as a Framework for the Lower Palaeolithic
Record (In Gamble and Lawson) 1996

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2020. *Standard and guidance for an
archaeological evaluation*.

Historic England. 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*
(MoRPHE)

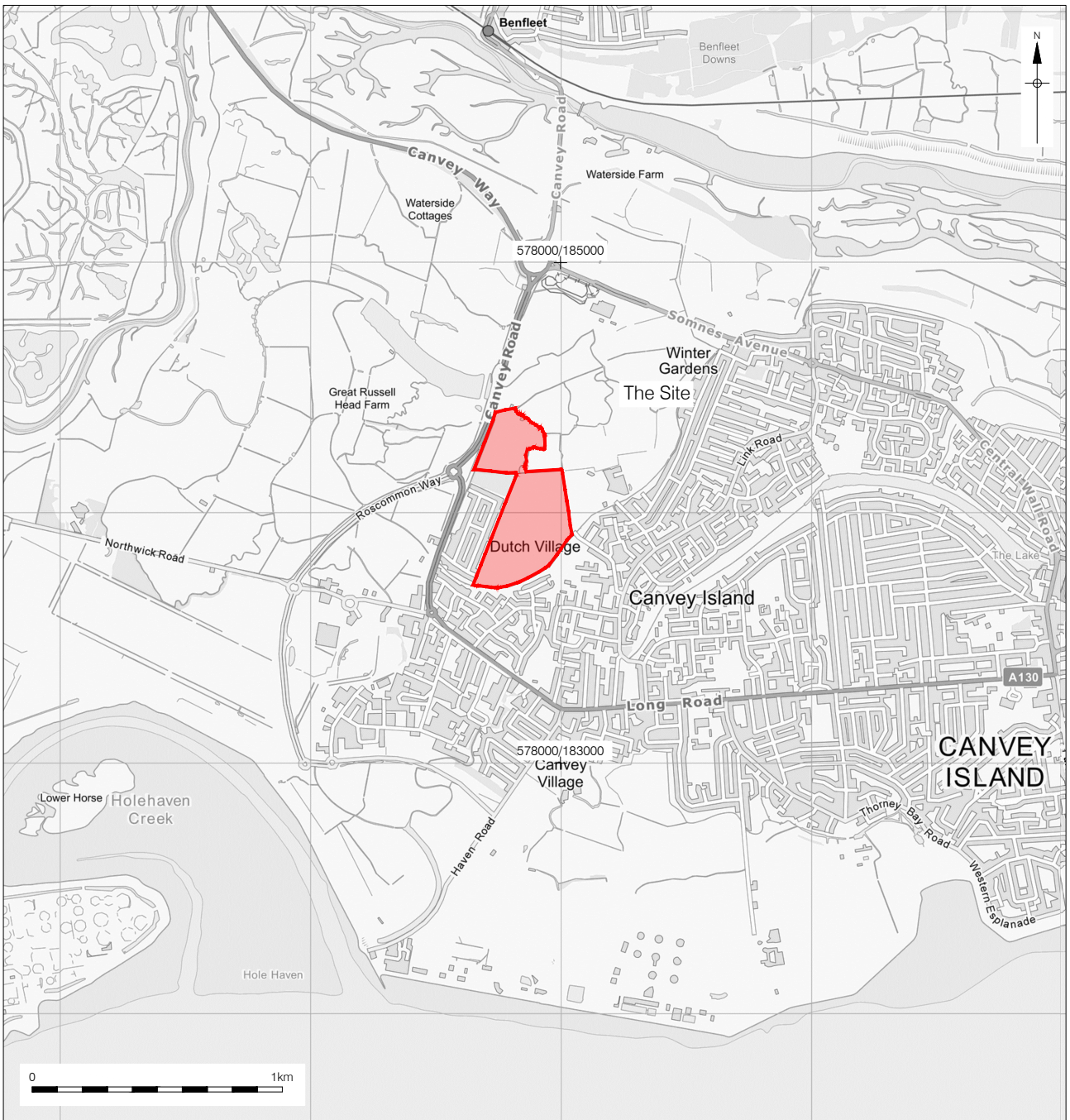
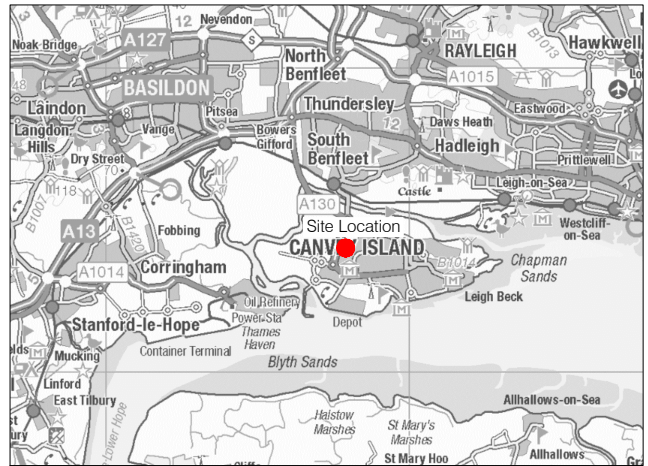
Hawkins, H (2020) *Dutch Village, Canvey Island, Borough of Castle Point Written Scheme of
Investigation for An Archaeological Evaluation*. London: Pre-Construct Archaeology.
Unpublished client report.

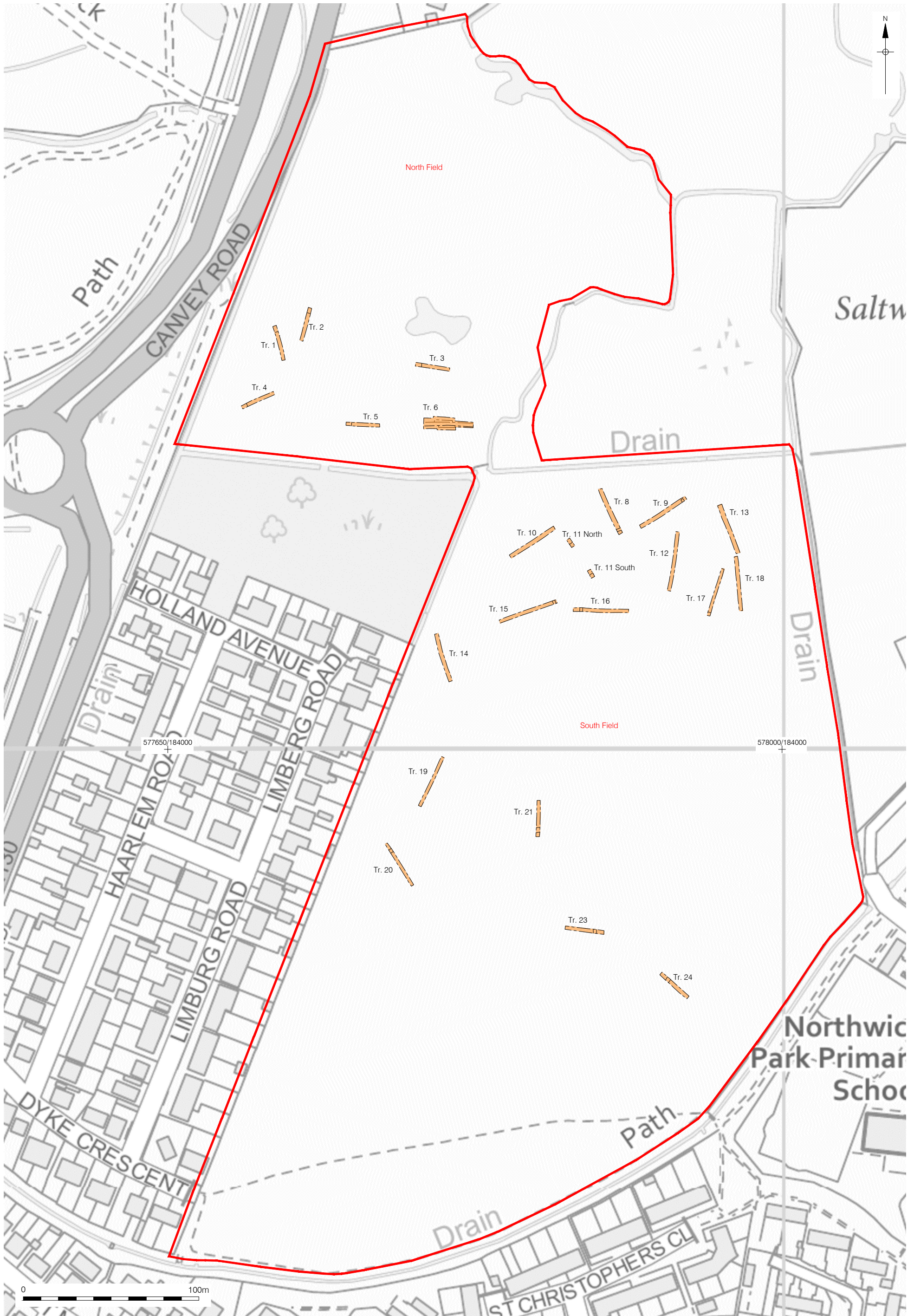
Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018. *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*,
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank RPS Group for commissioning the work.
- 9.2 The first phase of the evaluation in the north field was supervised by Shane Maher of PCA and the later part of Phase 2 was supervised by Phil Frickers.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project management and editing, Phil Frickers, Henry Geoghegan, Dunia Sinclair and Tanya Jones for undertaking the fieldwork on site, and also Ray Murphy for the CAD illustrations.

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION





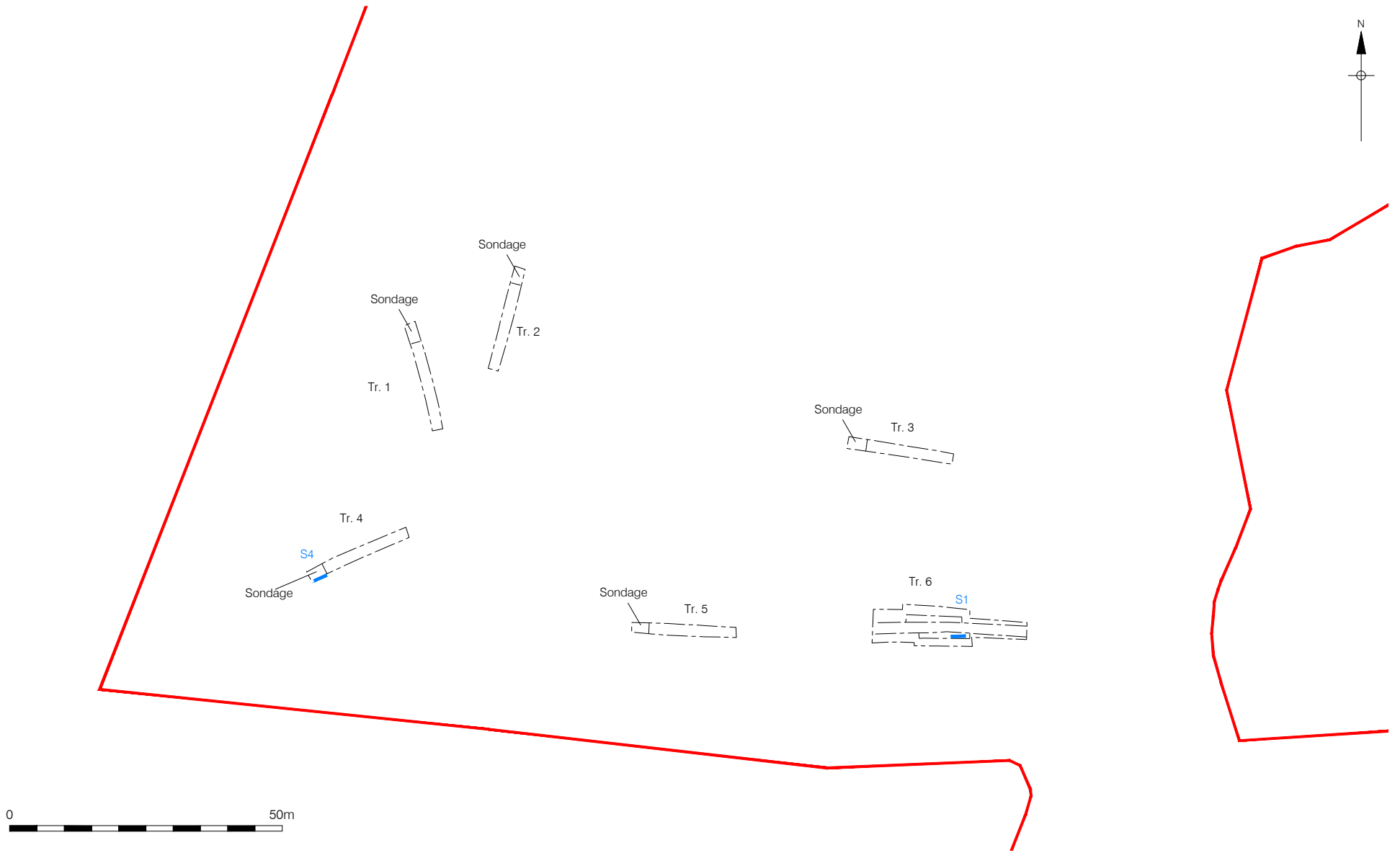
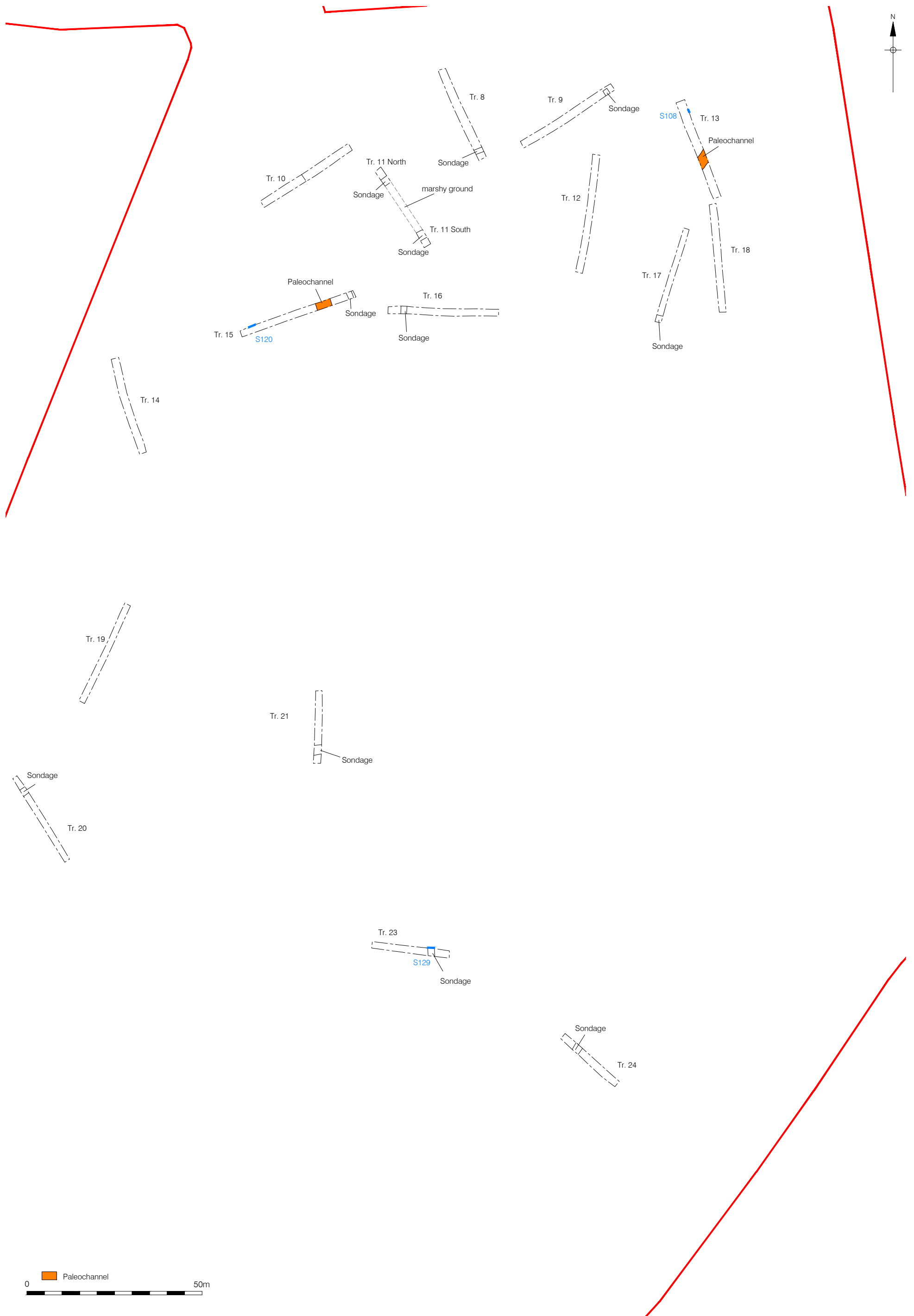
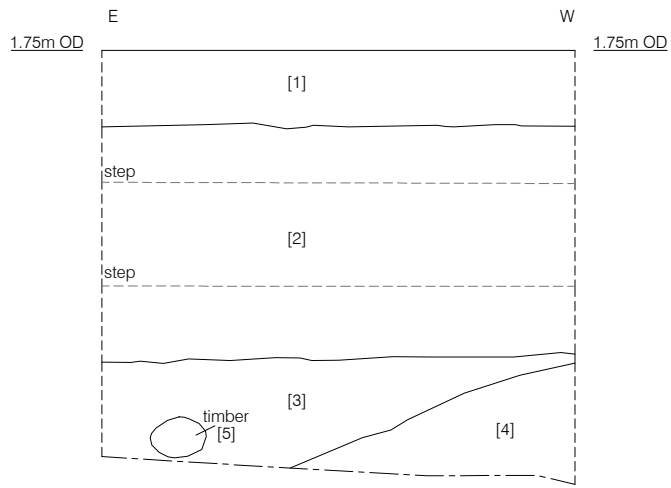
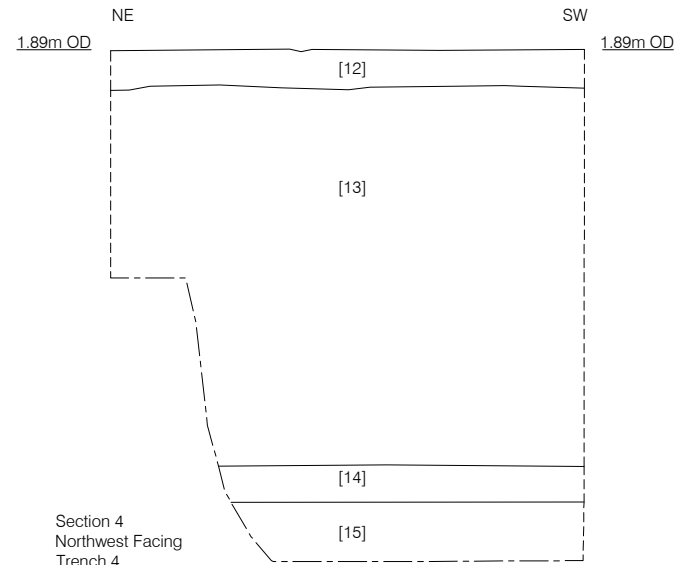


Figure 2
Detailed Site Location, North Field
1:1,000 at A4

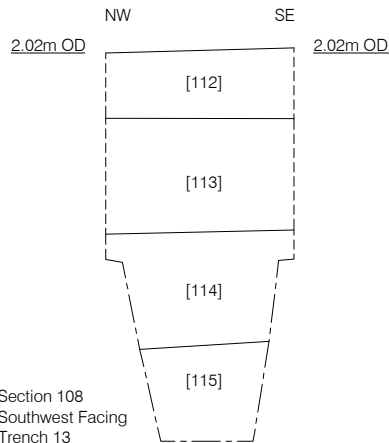




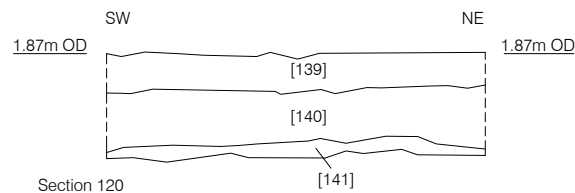
Section 1
North Facing
Trench 6



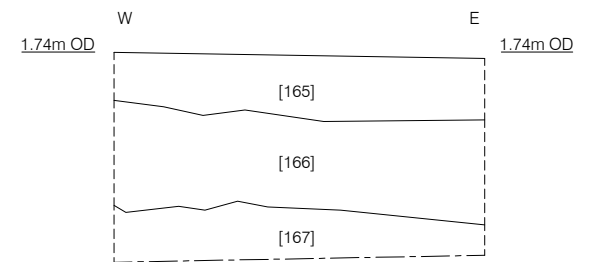
Section 4
Northwest Facing
Trench 4



Section 108
Southwest Facing
Trench 13



Section 120
Southeast Facing
Trench 15



Section 129
South Facing
Trench 23



10 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

PHASING KEY					
Phase	Type	Description	Interpretation	Date/ period	Dating
5	Layer	Clayey silt topsoil & turf	Former pasture, arable and wild marsh grass	Post medieval - Modern	Documentation: marshland pasture since at least the marshland reclamation of the 17 th century
4	Layer	Firm-to-friable silty clay	Possible relict ploughsoil or subsoil	Post medieval - Modern	Observation & recording, occasional dating material present
3	Layer	Firm greyish-brown clay, occasional finds of heavily degraded pottery and CBM	Alluvial layer	Post medieval	Observation & recording, occasional dating material present
2	Layer	Firm blue-grey clay, occasional spreads of fragmentary shell	Alluvial layer	Holocene	Observation & recording
1	Layer	Compact blue-grey clayey sand	Tidal flat deposits	Quaternary	Geological identification: British Geological Survey

Context	Section	Type	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Levels m OD high	Level m OD low	Phase
1	1	Layer	Friable grayish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.40	1.75	-	5
2	1	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil acting as interface with the alluvial layers below	-	-	1.30	1.36	-	4
3	1	Layer	Firm greyish mid brown clay	Alluvial clay	-	-	0.54	0.16	-	3
4	1	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	- 0.45	-	1
5	1	Timber	Horizontal log or timber with an oval cross-section at base of alluvial layer.	Depth prevented closer inspection or recovery. Interpreted as a natural log or trunk.	-	-	0.30	- 0.19	-	2
6	2	Layer	Friable grayish dark	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.20	2.08	-	5

Context	Section	Type	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Levels m OD high	Level m OD low	Phase
			brown clayey silt							
7	2	Layer	Firm greyish mid brown clay	Alluvial clay	-	-	1.50	1.88	-	3
8	2	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	-0.02	-	1
9	3	Layer	Friable grayish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.20	2.11	-	5
10	3	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil acting as interface with the alluvial layers below	-	-	1.60	1.85	-	3
11	3	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	-0.14	-	1
12	4	Layer	Friable grayish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.20	1.89	-	5
13	4	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Alluvial clay	-	-	1.80	1.69	-	3
14	4	Layer	Firm, blue-grey alluvial clay with occasional spreads of fragmentary shell	Alluvial clay	-	-	0.20	-0.34	-	2
15	4	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	-0.51	-	1
16	5	Layer	Friable grayish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.20	1.70	-	5
17	5	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Alluvial clay	-	-	1.80	1.50	-	3
18	5	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	-0.75	-	1
19	6	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	-	-	1.80	5

Context	Section	Type	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Levels m OD high	Level m OD low	Phase
20	6	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Alluvial clay	-	-	-	1.70	1.60	3
21	6	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	0.50	-	1
101	101	Layer	Friable, greyish mid brown clayey silt	Relict plough soil or subsoil	-	-	0.34	1.79	-	5
102	101	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.46	1.45	1.42	4
103	101	Layer	Firm, blueish grey clay with occasional spreads of fragmentary shell.	Alluvial clay	-	-	-	0.97	0.94	2
104	103	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Turf & topsoil	-	-	0.42	1.90	1.85	5
105	103	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.42	1.56	1.50	4
106	103	Layer	Firm, blue-grey clay with occasional spreads of fragmentary shell	Alluvial clay	-	-	0.64	1.16	1.11	2
107	104	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	0.54	-	1
108	105	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Turf & topsoil	-	-	0.32	1.94	1.80	5
109	105	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.46	1.60	1.46	4

Context	Section	Type	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Levels m OD high	Level m OD low	Phase
			inclusions							
110	105	Layer	Firm, blueish grey clay with occasional spreads of fragmentary shell.	Alluvial clay	-	-	0.68	1.18	1.02	2
111	106	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	0.50	-	1
112	108	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Turf & topsoil	-	-	-0.36	1.99	1.89	5
113	108	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	-0.58	1.71	1.63	4
114	108	Layer	Firm, blueish grey clay with occasional spreads of fragmentary shell.	Alluvial clay	-	-	0.57	1.32	1.05	2
115	108	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	1.43	-	1
116	109	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Turf & topsoil	-	-	0.30	1.81	-	3
117	109	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.14	1.51	-	4
118	110	Layer	Firm, greyish mid brown clay	Alluvial clay	-	-	-	1.27	-	3
119	113	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Turf & topsoil	-	-	0.24	1.87	-	5
120	113	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.29	1.55	-	4
121	112	Layer	Firm, blueish grey clay with occasional spreads of	Alluvial clay	-	-	0.92	0.95	-	2

Context	Section	Type	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Levels m OD high	Level m OD low	Phase
			fragmentary shell.							
122	112	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	0.01	-	1
123	111	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Turf & topsoil	-	-	0.30	1.90	-	5
124	111	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.36	1.62	-	4
125	111	Layer	Firm, greyish mid brown clay	Alluvial clay	-	-	-	1.28	-	3
126	114	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	0.74	-	1
127	115	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Turf & topsoil	-	-	0.26	1.80	-	5
128	115	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.42	1.54	-	4
129	115	Layer	Firm, greyish mid brown clay	Alluvial clay	-	-	1.00	1.28	-	3
130	116	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	0.01	-	1
131	117	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.30	1.50	-	5
132	117	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.44	1.20	-	4
134	117	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	0.44	-	1
135	118	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.36	1.55	-	5
136	118	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.47	1.21	-	4

Context	Section	Type	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Levels m OD high	Level m OD low	Phase
			clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions							
137	118	Layer	Firm, blueish grey clay with occasional spreads of fragmentary shell.	Alluvial clay	-	-	0.85	0.85	-	2
138	118	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	0.15	-	1
139	119	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.40	-	1.54	5
140	119	Layer	Firm, greyish mid brown clay	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.39	1.13	-	4
141	119	Layer	Firm, blueish grey clay with occasional spreads of fragmentary shell.	Alluvial clay	-	-	0.66	0.76	-	3
142	119	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	0.10	-	1
143	122	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.29	1.79	-	5
144	122	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.40	1.74	-	4
145	122	Layer	Firm, greyish mid brown clay	Alluvial clay	-	-	-	1.34	1.09	2
146	121	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	0.55	-	1
147	123	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.31	1.92	1.63	5
148	123	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.29	1.57	1.37	4
149	123	Layer	Firm, blueish grey clay with	Alluvial clay	-	-	-	1.32	0.88	2

Context	Section	Type	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Levels m OD high	Level m OD low	Phase
			occasional spreads of fragmentary shell.							
150	125	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.36	1.58	-	5
151	125	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.44	1.24	-	4
152	125	Layer	Firm, blueish grey clay with occasional spreads of fragmentary shell.	Alluvial clay	-	-	1.14	1.24	-	2
153	125	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	-0.34	-	1
154	124	Layer	Firm, blueish grey clay with occasional spreads of fragmentary shell.	Alluvial clay	-	-	-	0.33	-	2
155	129	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.29	1.86	-	5
156	129	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.32	1.56	-	4
157	129	Layer	Firm, greyish mid brown clay	Alluvial clay	-	-	1.10	1.26	-	2
158	129	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	0.34	0.16	-	1
159	129	Layer	Soft, greyish-black sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	-0.18	-	1
160	128	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.23	1.85	1.81	5
161	128	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.42	1.63	1.59	4

Context	Section	Type	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Levels m OD high	Level m OD low	Phase
			inclusions							
162	128	Layer	Soft grayish light brown silty sand	Sandy layer	-	-	0.47	1.27	1.19	2
163	128	Layer	Firm, blueish grey clay with occasional spreads of fragmentary shell.	Alluvial clay	-	-	-	1.27	0.73	2
164	128	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	0.02	-	1
165	129	Layer	Friable greyish dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil & turf	-	-	0.31	1.74	-	5
166	129	Layer	Firm to friable orange-brown silty clay with occasional fragmentary CBM and pottery inclusions	Relict ploughsoil or subsoil	-	-	0.51	1.34	-	4
167	129	Layer	Soft grayish light brown silty sand	Sandy layer	-	-	0.64	0.84	-	2
168	130	Layer	Soft blue-grey fine, clayey sand	Quaternary tidal flat deposits	-	-	-	-0.06	-	1

11 APPENDIX 2: CBM ASSESSMENT

Ceramic Building material: an archaeological evaluation at Dutch Village, Canvey Island, Essex (EDVC21)

Amparo Valcarcel, PCA

A few examples of building material (9 fragments, 131g) were collected from the archaeological evaluation. The material was quantified by fragment count and weight; all extant dimensions were measured, and the fabric was examined at x20 magnification.

Context [105] had provided seven fragments of a very fine clay daub, and a chipped ceramic fragment. A thick peg tile, with course moulding sand, dated AD 1450-1700 was found in [140].

The material recovered in the archaeological evaluation consisted of daub fragments, undiagnostic ceramic building material and one early post-medieval peg tile. The material should be discarded. No further work is recommended.

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar	
105	3102: UNK	Abraded daub; undiagnostic fragment	2	1500B C	1700	1500BC	1700	50-1700	No mortar
140	2271type	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	No mortar

12 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Post-Roman finds assessment (EDVC21)

Claire Davey and Bernie Seddon PCA

Introduction

One pottery sherd was recovered by hand, from one context, dating to the post-medieval period. The pottery is comprised of a body sherd, with no features that would be diagnostic of form.

Methodology

The sherd was examined macroscopically and quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight (g) and then classified using Museum of London Archaeology (2014) guidelines, shown in Table 1.

The Assemblage

The pottery type is a very long-lived fabric, originating from Dorset but widely traded, which fits with the coastal site location.

Context	Find type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt. (g)
140	Verwood ware	VERW	1600-1900	1	1	31
	CONTEXT SPOT DATE:		1600-1900			

Table 1. Post-Roman pottery from EDVC21.

Significance and potential

This assemblage is of no great significance as the type represented is frequently recorded in post-medieval archaeological deposits in southern England. The material is useful to date the context it was recovered from, but there are no recommendations for further work at this time. The importance of the find should be reviewed in the event of any future archaeological work on the study area.

References

Museum of London Archaeology 2014, medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed September 2019.

13 APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-420229

Project details

Project name Dutch Village, Canvey Island, Borough of Castle Point.

Short description of the project Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an evaluation at Dutch Village, Canvey Island in the Borough of Castle Point. The evaluation comprised 22 trenches carried out in two phases in January 2021 and March/April 2021. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 77813 84000 and a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) comprising a Roman saltern was located close to the northern boundary. The earliest layer encountered was a soft, blue-grey clayey sand recorded at 0.54m OD. Sealing the sand was a firm, blue-grey alluvial clay at 0.84m OD. A single timber or log was recorded at the base of this layer at c.-0.23m OD. A second alluvial layer composed of firm, yellowish-brown alluvial clay was recorded at 1.88m OD. This layer was between 0.50m - 0.60m thick. Cut into this were several shallow palaeochannel-like features which matched the curvilinear anomalies recorded during the geophysics survey. All were archaeologically sterile. The alluvial clay layers (and where extant, palaeochannels) were sealed by a layer of silty clay subsoil recorded at its highest in Trench 13 at 1.71m OD and at its lowest in Trench 15 at 1.13m OD. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered or recorded during the evaluation and there was no evidence for the Roman saltern extending onto the site.

Project dates Start: 18-01-2021 End: 01-04-2021

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes EDVC20 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Scheduled Monument (SM)

Current Land use Coastland 4 - Saltmarsh

Monument type BURNT TIMBER Uncertain

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Landowner pre-sale planning application (outline)

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location ESSEX CASTLE POINT CANVEY ISLAND Dutch Village, Canvey Island in the Borough of Castle Point.

Postcode SS8 0QR

Study area 15.4 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 77813 84000 51.526343483947 0.563597605992 51 31 34 N 000 33 48 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: -0.51m Max: 1m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator Essex County Council

Project design originator RPS

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Shane Maher

Project supervisor Wayne Perkins

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient County Museum and Archive Store

Digital Archive ID EVC21

Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Survey", "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available "Database", "Geophysics", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient County Museum and Archive Store

Paper Archive ID EDVC21

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Dutch Village, Canvey Island, Borough of Castle Point: An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Perkins, W

Date 2021

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or publication London

Entered by archive (archive@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 29 April 2021